THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PLAYEHOLDERS' CONFEDERACY-POSI-TION OF REPUBLICANS.

From Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

It may be very politic to preach the doctrine that this Union of Slave and Free States is certainly going to be preserved intact, notwithstanding a Slaveholding Confederacy has been estab-Rebed, and is in full blast, over six of the Slave States.

But the precise way in which that revolutionary government is going to be brought to an end is by no means so clear.

It may be, that by procrastination, and blockade of the seaports of those six States, a counter revolution may be set on foot within their limits, which may destroy their organization, and create a necessity, as well as a desire on their part, to resume their old relations with the Federal Union.

But, on the other hand, it may prove that a blockade may lead to vigorous and united efforts to resist the power that imposes it, and bring on a general war. No man is wise enough to foresee which result will take place.

In treating the question, therefore, the coming Administration will be compelled to adopt a polby that looks to both alternatives.

If it chooses to say it will go steadily on in the regular routine of enforcing the authority of the Government everywhere within the jurisdiction of the whole thirty-four States and Territories, without reference to obstacles, and that if that brings on war, then they will fight it out; that is all very well, and their course is distinctb defined.

To adopt this policy is to take the bull by the horns and vanquish or be vanquished.

But if it hesitates at this course, then it will look about to see what other policy recommends Meelf to consideration.

There would be, in such an event, two courses open to it. The first is to capitulate to the new Confederacy, and submit to its dictation as to to the terms of a reunion. The second is to allew the States composing it to separate peaceably from the Union. It is for the coming Administration to decide which of these courses shall be pursued.

I shall not stop here to consider them in detail, but simply suggest whether it is not our true policy to let the seceding States go in peace under certain conditions and limitations; for ex-

1. That the existing authority of the United States shall not be pretermitted over any portion of those States until all the terms of separation are agreed upon. 2. That no boundaries will be submitted to that do not form convenient and proper frontiers for the United States. 3. That the Federal Capital and the country north of it will not be relisquished by the United States. 4. That the forts on the coast of Florida will be retained by this Government. 5. That the mouths of the Mississeppi shall not be left in the exclu give possession of the State of Louisiana or the Southern Confederacy. 6. That the United States shall retain their existing territorial possessions.

Such would be, in the msin, a fair basis of a peaceable separation to be granted by the United

This proposition will meet with two classes of objectors in the North. One of them would sppose both separation and surrender, and choose the chance of a war to conquer the refractory States. They would accept the alternative of a bloody conflict of the sections in preference to allowing any dismemberment whatever of the sountry.

A more influential class would choose the albernative of capitulation to the Southern Confederacy, and accept their dictation as to the terms of a reunion, however humiliating they might be. This is the party of compromisers and submisconists. With them any humiliation is better than separation, the interruption of trade, or conflict, or war.

These are the three parties into which the North seems likely to divide in treating this question of the Southern Confederacy-namely, the party of force, insisting upon conquering back the recusant States, the party of capitulation and submission to the terms of the Southern Confederacy, and the party of peaceable separation on terms and conditions. It will be for the Administration to choose be-

tween them.

In the present aspect of the case, it appears to be the true policy to apply the force of the Government to maintain the Umon as it is. If, in doing this, it shall be found, after faithful and patient trial, that the Seceding States cannot be brown into counter revolution, and that they persistently refuse longer association with the Free States, and cannot be held in the Union without a long and bloody war, then it would be the dictate of good sense to fall back upon the plan of peaceable separation on terms and conditions.

Any devision that will spring up in the Repub-Scan ranks is likely to be on the question of the wisdom of this policy. There will be, there are, these who counsel submission to the terms of the revolting States. We are plainly told, in so many words, that we must submit to the demands of the Slave Power now organized in the new Confederacy, in preference to asserting the authority of the Government, or risking the chances of a future possible dismemberment of the Union. It is the Gospel according to Albany, that there is no statesmanship in attempting to govern this country except by compromise and surrender to the rank and offensive demand of Slavery. And we daily hear in Washington, from high quarters, that the question of an unbroken Union overrides all others, and that if anybody is to be conquered and humiliated, it must be the Free States and the Federal Government, and not the Seceding States or the Slaveholders.

And herein consists the appalling danger to our Government, to the freedom of the Territories, present and to come, and to the Republican party. This compromise element within our ranks, counseling surrender to the military power of the glaveholders, after that body had been peaceably defeated in the Democratic party, in its platform of principles, and in its nominations, and afterward overwhelmed in the Presidential election by the Republicans, is what threatens to lose us the hard-won fruits of a victory won in behalf of 4th of March, after which time they now realize civilization and humanity, and to reinaugurate they will have qutie another sort of people to the Slave Power in the Union, and enthrone it deal with. The prospect is uncomfortable, and

choice. And it is wise to come as speedily as possible to a determination in respect to them. J. S. P.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAPT. INGRAHAM AND OTHER MATTERS. From Cur Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9, 1861. Capt. Ingraham, celebrated for having rescued Keszta from the Austrians, is now in this city. and, by one of the inconsistencies of human nature, the same gallant officer who vindicated so nobly the rights of Liberty in Europe, is now doomed to become the tool of the cause of Slavery in America. Capt. Ingraham has been received here with the greatest distinction. He is a gentleman of great modesty and refinement of manners, and the rebels of South Carolina may be congratulated upon his accession to their ranks. I informed you about a week age of the stringent measures taken in regard to the port, and of the discontinuation of the permits, which have hitherto been gracefully, though not altogether voluntarily, granted to the Charleston correspondents of THE TRIBUNE. My information is fully confirmed to-day by the official proclamation of martial law in Sullivan's Island and "the waters and marshes adjacent;" and, with the ardor and inexperience of the young volunteers, we must be prepared to hear of some of the "muffled oarsmen" being shot, or some other barmless person being murdered by "accident." This proclamation was a fine coup de ruse on the part of the Governor, for there is something in the sound of the word "martial law" which tickles the belligerent fancy of the young Palmettinellos, without looking to actual risk of life.

The Charleston fashionables consist, here as everywhere, of a fast clique, which is excessively fond of all the good and bright and sensuous things of life, and of a slow clique, which is not less fond of them, but which prefesses greater sobriety. The former-the ultra fast fashionables, who include among their ranks the ultra wild secessionables-have been of late, and still are, allengrossed by the Charleston races. The names of the borses are suggestive, as, "Jeff. Davis," "Leisure," "Red Eagle," and "Exchequer"fast horses, most of them. The races are not destitute of poetry; for one of the horses is called "Corinne;" and Madame Pickens, with her Creole Texan graces, has lent, by her frequent pres ence, enchantment to the scene. Apropos o Jeff. Davis, you will remember that his election was a foregone conclusion, of which I informed you nearly three weeks ago. There is great ag ony and gnashing of teeth in Secessionist circles: the border States are considered lost, and the fear is now that the Secessionists will be treated as downright rebels after the inauguration of Lincoln, and the ringleaders captured and tried for treason-an anticipation, however, which will carry joy into many loyal hearts in the Cotton States; for it begins to be understood that the Montgomery conspirators are endeavoring to inaugurate a "military despotism" more disgraceful and ruthless than any which has ever been recorded in the annals of the dark ages of tyranny,

Business is at a standstill, and the amount of cotton sold yesterday was one of the smallest ever recorded, hardly reaching 500 bales.

A strange rumor prevails here as to the intimacy of the Russian Minister, M. Stoeckl, at Washington, with some of the most dashing and high-bred Secessionist leaders in that city. It is however, difficult to believe it, as in case the evidence of such intimacy can be fully established, M. Stoeckl's diplomatic career must come to a very sudden and dishonorable termination.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. From Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1861.

The Rebels are glum. Their occupation is gone. The game is out of their hands. The Montgomery Convention, or Congress, has done the business. The selection of Jeff. Davis and Alex. Stephens for the posts of President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy has proved a complete break-down of the hopes and expectations of the fire-eaters. They led off in the Secession business, broke the ice, and were ready to break their necks for Southern rights. Rhet was going to be the first President, and the State stood ready to supply all the other officers. But instead of Rhett being chosen President, Davis, who is opposed to South Carolina's extreme policy, with Stephens, who is a Union man at heart, are chosen, and South Carolina gets nothing but this rebuff. The fire-caters swear that they have been sold, and that Gov. Pickens has all along been secretly in the business. But one thing more remains to be done to render Secession, as South Carolina understands it, worse than an abortion, and that is, the place ing of the question relating to Fort Sumter and the other Government property out of the hands of South Carolina, and handing it over to the Confederated authorities. South Carolina can no onger lead; she must follow, and be led by those who have quite different ideas of things. Should this transfer of the main question in dispute be made, as is now expected, it would quite break the backs of the fire-eaters. Perhaps they have a suspicion that in the long (or short) run their necks may share the same fate. It is said that men sometimes have remarkable presentiments of the mysterious ways whereby inexorable justice

asserts itself. Since South Carolina has had both breeching and martingales placed on her, you may expect to see some extensive floundering, as is generally the case with fractious animals-subjects for the hands of a Rarey. The Mercury foreshadows it. It told the Montgomery Convention that if it did anything, directly or indirectly, that savored of "reconstruction," its labors might cease with the beginning thereof. What was denounced in advance as the fatal policy has been adopted, and The Mercury, the fire eaters and the sovereign State of South Carolina must submit-or secede. Stranger things than that have happened.

There is tall swearing among the chivalry who have been so long in arms (except when they have been wheeling sand), and "spoiling for fight." The suspicion is current that after all they are doomed to be disappointed. At any corner of the street you may hear the prediction freely indulged that notwithstanding all that has been done to drive Maj. Anderson out of Fort Sumter, and bid defiance to the Federal Government, things will stand as they now do on the on the enduring taxis of the Constitution itself. the denunciations which have of late been so The issues here defined and simplified, are freely indulged in toward Gov. Pickens for not Bose from which the Republicans and the ad- giving the word that would let loose the dogs of ministration of Mr. Lincola have got to make | Carolina on the immortal seventy in Fort Sumter,

is now as freely indulged in toward Jeff. Davis and everybody else but their own precious selves. Col. Hayne has returned. It has all along been promised that when he came back Fort Sumter would be attacked. Somehow or other, he did not return within weeks as soon as was expected. His procrastination had already provoked much unfavorable comment, and, now that he has come back with the question so tangled up and turned over as to render the chivalry quite unable to be their own masters, but subject to the will of others, the number of those who boldly declare that a game has been played that has not only cheated them out of a fight, except just when and how Lincoln may choose to have it, but to place South Carolina in leading strings, are not few. Although Col. Hayne has returned, there is not so good a prospect of an attack on Fort

Sumter as there was six weeks ago. Lieut. Hall returned with Col. Hayne, and made his way direct to Fort Semter. It is said that during his stay at Washington he has not been idle, and rumers are affoat, apparently wellgrounded, that he returns with much information as to the designs of the Rebels, their fortresses, means of defense and offense, and information on similar points, that will prove of the highest importance to Maj. Anderson. On Saturday last Gov. Pickens issued a procla-

nation establishing martial law on Sullivan's Island. This measure became necessary, it is supposed, in consequence of the fact that the perations of the rebels were so frequently exposed to the outside world by the correspondents of newspapers, and more especially, it is presumed, by your humble servant. All other means for keeping their operations secret having failed, it was finally determined that there should be no intercourse whatever with the island without a written permit. This method of protection will, it is vainly supposed, keep all spies away and correspondents in ignorance. Gov. Pickens has got to learn much concerning the duty, and neans of accomplishing it, of those who undertake to keep the readers of the metropolitan press-and particularly of THE TRIBUNE-advised of all that is necessary to a correct knowledge of what is going on at the chief points of interest. I will take this occasion to give Gov. Pickens notice-his proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding-that I intend to visit Sullivan's Island at least twice the present week, to-morrow, probably, and that I shall have the requinite permission to do so. For the better understanding as to my movements, I will lay down my programme, which is this: First, I will visit Fort Moultrie and inspect those casemates just completed, of bags and barrels of sand, lashed, trapped and bound, after much labor and some skill, but which, after all, will not prove sufficient to withstand the heavy guns pointing directly on them from Fort Sumter. When last I was on the Island the big hole to be used as a magazine was being dug, and the masonry, arches, &c., were in their early stage. I shall want to report on that, and to do so, I must make a personal investigation. I desire to know more about the mortar battery just below the fort, on which so much reliance is placed as a means for the reduction of Sumter. I desire to report the particular position of the four mortars to be used, the amount and kind of ammunition the start and number of men, and various other particulars, not less interesting to the public at large than to Major Anderson. I shall pay a visit to the other batteries on the Island, and probably keep an engagement to dine with some of the Rebel officers at the rather primitive yet comfortable quarters in the Moultrie, that is now for the first time full. Having made the tour of Sullivan's Island, I propose to pay a visit to Morris Island the next or possibly the same day. I desire to know more about the use of the large number of Trails in erecting the batteries there, and especially concerning the Cummings Point battery, that is relied upon to play such an important part in the siege, should it ever come off. In brief, I intend to see all there is to be seen and tell all there is to be told.

The gentleman who was arrested on Tuesday last as a spy was named Gordon. It is said that he had a rather "parrow squesk." The rebels, it is said, were quite sure of their game, but the gentleman suspected was either too cunning for them, or was the object of unjust suspicion. This is the some dozenth attempt to clear out spies, including the correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE. My advice in the case is forcibly expressed n a single line of a distinguished poet, who said. " It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"NOT WELL ENOUGH EXECUTED." (Prentice on the Secession portraits in Harper's Weekly.) Sham execution! Prentice cries in scorn. Indeed, they might be better hung and drawn! Instead of wood-cuts, would we try but steel, Torice blessed were it for the common weal!

The better still each traitor is engraved, The louder praise will give a country saved!

E. MIDHURST.

MINOR ITEMS.

CUTTING THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES. A secession paper censures us for the intimation, that, in the event of dissolution and war. Northern miscreants might cut the levees of the Missis-ippi in high water, and inundate the country. But it is best to look the truth directly in the face. There is to use in mean's despera ely shutting their eyes and souls to what they must know in their hearts may be. Five men, or even as smaller number might make a crevance in a Mississipti levee in one hour; and would men who steal miggers in time of peace be any too good to cut embankments in time of war? Would they have any more scraples in cutting banks than in cutting throats? There can be no doubt, that, if dissolution and war shall come, both sections will be overwhelmed with the rushing tide of rain. No mortal may tell which

the rushing tide of rum. No mortal may bell which section could most injure the other. Every true heart must siken at the fearful contemplation. Why, why will not the American people be wise and discard the counsels of recentment and revenge? [Louisville Journal. THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

the rushing tide of ruin. No mortal may tell which

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The new "Confederacy" is in trouble. Everybody wants office. The Georgians are the most chamorous, and next to them come the patriots of Alabama. A letter in The Boltsmore American, dated at Montgomery, tells the story:

"As I have butherto predicted, it is evident that Georgia will have the greatest share of honor and offices in the new nationality—one of her sons, Howell Cobb, is President of the Provincial Congress. Georgia, I begin to think, is a little too greedy. Sie aspires to too much of the plunder. Thus far she has had more than her share; but, unsatisfied with the lion's portion, sie would with her energy swamp all the slower craft. Already the Georeians are flocking to the capital with the smell of fat offices in treir nostills, and to make the object even more attainable, like Vandals, they will try to carry off the capitol to their dals, they will try to carry off the capitol to their

own State. "Next foremost in the hunt for office stands Alab ma. This, however, is but natural, and to be expected, since the resistons of the Congress are held at the capital of the State."

PROM. PRENTICE. This, however, is but natural, and to be ex

FROM PRENTICE.

A Tennessee paper says that both wings of the Secession party in that State have been broken. Yee, its wings are broken, its tail-feathers placked out, and its comb and spors cut. Why doesn't it crow it. BEFORE AND AFTER SECESSION .- The State of Tex-

as—the Republic of Taxes.

A very conservative and genial minister of this city, meeting one of his young friends in the street, leoked

with some curiosity upon what struck him as a blue rose on the hat of his friend, and inquired what it meant. "Sir," said the young blood, "that is the blue cockade," "Cockade," echeed the minister. "cockade!" "Yes, Sir, blue cockade. That's all right, sin't it, Sir!" "Yes," said the minister, "all right all right on the goose." The young man has not been seen size.

not been seen since.

The Charleston Mercury savises South Carelina to The Charleston Mercury strikes South Carlina to hold on to her cotton six months so as to starve Great Britain and the North mto an acknowledgment of her independence. 'The a bright soggestion. "Why don't you keep your clothes in a trunk, Pat?" "What! an' go maked?"

THE WHIPPED IN ACCOMAC.

We publish this morning full returns from Accomac County which show that Custis, Unionit, has been elected by 25 majority over Garrison, Southern Rights. The full returns from the county caused great excite ment in the lower parishes where Custis received very few votes, and where he was regarded as very little better than a Free-Sciler. It is reported that in the carvars he strayed the non-slaveholders against the skveholders, and by that means carried the upper part the county where there are few slaves and plenty Northern squatters.

Northern squatters.

A Convention of the people of the lower districts A Convention of the people of the lower districts has been held since the result was known, and resolutions were passed expressing a want of confider ce in the delegate elect (Mr. Custis), and requesting Miers W. Fisher, esq., and the Hon. Henry A. Wise to act as their representatives in the Convention, and make known their true sentiments.

There was great excitement at Pungoteague on Saturday last. W. H. B. Custis (the Union candidate), Judge E. P. Pitts, Dr. George Tyler, and Fred. Douglass were burned in effigy by the people, who thus strongly expressed their detestation of the submission sentiments of those individuals. The entire vote of this precinct (239) was polled for Garrison.

The feeling in Accomac is an evidence of the excitement in the breasts of thousands of Virginia's some at being obliged (even temporarily) to submit to the

ment in the breasts of thousands of Virgit is a sone at being obliged (even temporarily) to submit to the wrongs and dishonor of their loved Commonwealth. The burning of these submissionists in efficy may be the beginning of a movement that will result in revolution, if Virginia is not soon released from Northern bondage, and restored to her Southern children, who, now freed from sectional rule, await her coming with outstretched arms to enjoy a government of equality.

[Norfolk, Va., Argus, 13th.

PATRIOTISM AND TRADE. The merchants of Mobile take rather a practical view f the secession business, and somewhat differing from of the secession business, and somewhat differing that entertained by their clerks. The latter were that enteriaised by their ciergs. The latter were the first to volunteer "to take the forts." It was a fine frolic, as there was no danger and a week's holiday. In their absence, however, some of the merchants sup-plied their places with other clerks, and the volunteers have nothing but their patriotism to subsist upon.

THE COCKADE COUCHANT.

All the blue cockades that adorned the bats of our citizens before the election have been removed. Those who wore them say they have done all they could do by voting for secession, and having thus given a public exhibition of their sentiments, there is no use in keeping the ribbon upon their hats. [Norfolk Day Book.

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

The Mississippi members of Congress who lately retired left a monument of meanness behind them which should perpetuate their names as a continual "awful axample" of what life in Washington may lead to. example" of what life in Washington branches not to They directed the omers or documents to them on account of their relation to the United States Government, but to their relation to the United States Government, but to get them franked by some member who does not recognize that Government. That is, they will not have the packages tranked with their own names, as coming from the General Government, but, too small to pay their own postage, they will compromise with their looner by begging some disunion member to put his frank upon their letters and documents. If that isn't the concentration of meanness, then it would be difficult to find it.

THE PURRILITY OF MADNESS The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says: "We observ that the students of Franklin College, Georgia, burne The Montgomery (Ala.) May says:
that the students of Frankin College, Georgia, burned
Gen. Scott in efligy a few days ago, 'as a traitor to the
South.' This is well. If any man living deserves
such infamy, it is the Lieutenant General of the (Yankee) United States. And we have a proposition to
make, thereanent, to all the young men of the South,
wherever scattered, at school or college; and that is,
that they burn this man in effigy all through the South
on the evening of the 4th of March next. The students
of the South are an important class of our riving generation. Let them make an epoch in the history of our
sunny land, to which legend, and tale, and song shall
point in after years. Gen. Scott deserves this grad
to all the principles of the commonwealth which nurtured him; the tool, willing, plant, and bloody, of
our oppressors; and it is meet that his name should descend to our posterity as a word of exceration? What
say the students?'

MR. BOTTS THREATENS TO SECEDE.

MR. BOTTS THREATENS TO SECEDE.

The Hon. John Minor Botts writes to a friend in Wheeling that when Eastern Virginia goes out of the Union, he intends to take up his residence in the western part of the State, provided that remains in the United States.

United States.

A NAVY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond correspondent of The Petersburg Express states that South Carolina has purchased of the Virginia Towing Company the James Gray, the largest and most serviceable of its own steam tugs. It is to be taken to South Carolina immediately.

An interesting incident transpired in the Lower louse of the Legislature of Alabama on Feb. 2. Mr. Chiberall, in the course of his remarks denouncing the Stay law, just passed by the Legislature, took oc asion to say that, had he supposed such a measure would become a law, he should have preferred to live for four years under Mr. Lincoln's rule. This elicited a hisa from some member, and Mr. Clitherall retorted by observed the line of the law of the line of the serving that if the gentleman who hissed would show himself, he would put his mouth in such a condition that he would not repeat the operation for a week to come. Thereupon Mr. George G. Heery of Mobile arose from his scat, and stated that he was he sibilant individual, and that he held himself responsible for the method in which he had disapproved of Mr. Clitherall remark. The next moment he was dodging an inkstand which that gentleman launched a his head. As the combatants were about coming to close quarters, the bystanders separated them.

FORT GIBSON.

The telegraph might as well have announced that the Dutch had taken Holland as that the Cherokees bad captured Fort Gibson. This fort was abandoned by the United States some three years and make the control of the con the United States some three years ago, and turned over to the Cherokee people. They have ever since been in possession, and have disposed of it, by lots, to individuals. No troops have been quartered there for four venus.

FREIGHTS MOVING - SECESSION FEELING - RE-VERSE ARMS - INSURRECTION - PRICES-RE-

VERSE ARMS—INSURRECTION—PRICES—REACTION.

We had a short interview yesterday with a friend
just from the Louisiana low lands, who informs us that
business had taken quite a start again on the Mississippi, the passengers mainly traveling North, and the
freight being heavy both ways. The unanimity of the
South on the question of secession was remarkable.
Such a thing was hardly known as a friend to the stars
and stripes as they are. All the young indies, even in
the seminaries, wore the cockade, discarded Northern
manufactures, and the delegates to the Secession Convention all wore homespun. This friend was at Beton
Rouge at the time the Arsenal was taken by the State.
Four companies were ready at the tap of the drum to vention all wore homespun. This friend was at Beton Rouge at the time the Arsenal was taken by the State. Four companies were ready at the tap of the drum to march to the Arsenal. The Governor selected three companies, and ordered the fourth to stay in the city and guard it. This they knew was unnecessary, and they took it in high dudgeon. As soon as the Governor 1-ft for the Arsenal, some two miles out, this doubty hitelefet-out army paraded the streets carrying their "shoulder arms" breech up, as an acknowledgment of the soub. They brought up in front of the Governor's mansion, stacked their arms breech up, torew down each a glove, and retired. In the evening, it ey burned the Governor in effley.

Merchants seem to disregard burness and to be fully impressed with the idea that they are sacrificing all in a glorious cause, fully equal to our revolution against Great Britain. They entertain no doubt whatever but that, in case of war offered at their homes, the slaves, especially those on the great plantations, will fight resonately for their masters and with their masters. The city slaves are less reliable but are not feared. Prices have gone up fifty per cent on all articles of Northern manufacture, such as shoes, &c. This friend says there is no symptom of reaction, and so long as the hot-heads coming into power menace and threat, there will be no reaction. Our informant is a Southerner by adoption, and is reliable.

[Cleveland Herald, Feb. 13.]

THE DESPOTISM THEY ARE FALLING UNDER Every day's mail brings some additional proof show-ing that the distance leaders who have usurped the government of the Gulf States design to erect neither more nor less than a maked desportsm upon the necks of the masses, depriving them of every vestige of the liberties they enjoyed under the Government of the United States. The very last evidence of this fact comes in the shape of an ordinance, introduced, among others of the same character, by the brother of the absquatulator Cobb, into the Georgia Convention, defining what shall be treason against the State of Georgia, and visuing any Georgian with long imprisonment, &c., who shall dare either to write or speak against way measure or plan at their seculial Governmant, ecc., who shall care either to write or speak against any measure or plan of their so-called Government, bearing on their relations to the Government of the United States. We quote it as follows:

"Any citizen of the State of Govern, wherever resident, who shall without she pern ission of said State, directly or indirectly commones or carry on any verb lor written correspondence, of latersourse with any foreign Government, or any agent or officer indirectly.

of the same, with an intent to inconce the measures or conduct of such Government adversely to the existence or interests of said State, in relation to any signates or controversies with said State, or to defeat the measures of the government of said State, or for any such person, met duly authorized, shall counsel, aid, at vice, or assist in any such orrespondence, such citizen of Vergia shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction, shall be, gundaled by imperiousment in the penitentiary not less than tone not more than three years, and by a fine not exceeding five thousand others.

more than three years, and by a fine not exceeding first thousand dollars.

"On motion, this, with several other ordinances sutroduced by Mr. Cobb, were ordered to be printed."

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS OPPOSZID TO COM-

PROMISE.

The following resolutions were as opted at the meeting of the Congregational Ministers of New-London Courty, Conn., at the Broadway Church, in Norwich,

Courty, Conn., at the Broadway church, in Advace, on Wednesday, the 13th inst.:

Resolved. That in the existion of this Association, in the present juncture of our national affairs, any compromise with the South which involves the extension, protection, or recognition of Sixvery by the National Government is affact in politic and wrong.

Resolved. That the only concessions which the times demand should have for their object, first, the satisfaction of those loyal citizens at the South who honestly misapprehend our principles and plans, and secondly the utilinate removal of Sixvery, by fair compensation with the consent of slaveholders. AN INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN-KENTUCKY-

"LET HER PREPARE FOR WAR."

"LET HER PREPARE FOR WAR."

The Louisville Courier tells us that Mr. Thomas Hutchison, a wealthy and eminently respectable citizen of Boyle County, Ky., and a member of the Union party, was at Springfield, Ill., a few days ago; and feeling deeply utterested in the maintenance of peace, and anxious for the restoration of the Union, and knowing that the question of peace or war is substantially in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, through the intense which his position gives him over the members thally in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, through the in-fluence which his position gives him over the members of his party, he sought an interview with the Presi-dent-lect, never doubting that he would learn that the patriotism and good sense and sound judgment of that distinguished gentleman were equal to the emer-gency, and capable of carrying us peaceably and safely through the crisis.

through the crisis.

The Courier says Mr. Hutchison has returned home without hope for the future. Mr. Lincoln, in the conversation, referred to the anti-coercion resolutions passed through the House of Representatives at Frankfort, by a vote of 87 yeas to 6 nays, and asked his visitor if they expressed the sentiment of the people of the State. Mr. Hutchison replied that the people of Kentucky are for the Union; that they will cling to it as the sheet-anchor of their hopes; that they would make any sacrifice which freemen could make to preserve it; but he thought if any attempt should be made to coerce the seceding States by Federal arms, they would make common cause with the South; that he believed the resolutions expressed the sentiment of the State.

the State.

Mr. Lincoln then said, with emphasis: "If Kentucky means to say that if the Federal Government under-took to recapture the Southern forts and collect the revenue, and war ensues, she will unite with the South, let her prepare for war."

That is the word with the bark on it, and must, we

suppose, be taken as the settled purpose and determination of the President elect. It is war. The Chicago land-sharks and speculators are triumphant, and Cincinnati to-day is to be made to say, "Ameo." [Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 12.

Cassius M. Clay.

Clackmati Enquirer, Feb. 12.

Cassius M. Clay.

The compromisers that have comforted themselves with the idea that Cassius M. Clay is ready to surrender his principles upon the demand of the South, are assored that of all men at Washington, Mr. Clay is at this moment most firmly opposed to any concessions whatever. A brief experience there satisfied him that the concessions he proposed to make would be flung back into his teeth by the border States, for whose conciliation they were intended, and he is now convineed that but one course is left—the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws. By the adoption of his policy, "the Union (we use his own language) will take care of itself." Mr. Clay's thousands of friends will be glad to know that, while he can always command their gratitude for the past, they can pin their faith to him in the future.

[Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12.

EFFECT OF SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of January 29 has the following

omments on Senator Seward's recent speech:

"The American people have seen fit, acting as a nation and in their collective capacity, to create a Government possessing certain definite powers. The remaining functions of Government they have left to be administered within certain territorial divisions called States, and to cach of these Governments, acting within its proper powers, every American citizen is bound to pay the same obedience as the people of England do to the laws under which they live. Any Central Government is guilty of treason against it, and the same thing is true of any aggregatest indi-Central Government is guilty of treaton against it, and the same thing is true of any aggregate of individuals, even should they constitute the mojornly of the population of a State or several States. The fact that rebellion takes the form of the secession of a State can make no difference, for, so long as the Central Government confines itself within its own jurisdation, the State possesses no right whatever against it. The State possesses no greater right collectively than each of its chizens possess incividually.

"We are glad to see that these views have at last found expression in the claborate speech which Mr. Seward, the proximate Prime Minister of Mr. Lincoln has addressed to the Senate on the state of the

Seward, the preximate Prime Minister of Mr. Lin-coln, has addressed to the Senate on the state of the Union. These principles should have been laid down and elucidated in the Message from the President now in office; bot, failing this, it is, at any rate, semething to know that they will golde the councils of his suc-cessor. With this important exception, however, we confess we do not see much to admire in the speech of Mr. Seward. It was meant, no doubt to be a great confess we do not see much to admire in the speech of Mr. Seward. It was meant, no doubt, to be a great success, but fortune has not entirely seconded the efforts of the orator. " Mr. Seward is in favor of d.ing all those things which he has already assured as will not save the Union. He is ready to repeal the Personal Liberty acts which treach on the policy of the Fugitive Slave law. He is willing to vote for the amendment of the Constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland and the constitution of the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution of the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution of the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slaveland the constitution declaring t that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish Slavery by an act of Congress—an amendment utterly futile, since it can always be resinded by the same power that enacted it. But, lastly, Mr. Seward is willing when people have grown cool—that is, he says, in two or three years' time—to consent to a Convention to consider any change in the organic laws in regard to Slavery. And this while the scamers of the United States return to New-York disabled by shot fired from Charleston batteries; while Charleston threatens Major Anderson with an attack on a fort held by him for the United States; and while the arsenals and forts of the Central Government, left to the care by him for the United States; and white the Care and forts of the Central Government, left to the care of separate States, are plundered and occupied as the result of a declared secession. This is all that the official advicer of the incoming President can suggest as a cial advice of the incoming President can suggest as a remedy for dangers so urgest and so threatening. The thiog which has happened is 'impossible,' and in two or three years we may have a Convention. Alas! in two or three years, for all that Mr. Seward and his class seem inclined to do to prevent it, the United States will have drifted into a position not requiring, a near only a many resolution for their deliverance. sanes will have drifted into a position not requiring, as now, only a manly resolution for their deliverance, but beyond the reach of the boldest or wisest of mankind to remedy it. In one thing we certainly agree with Mr. Seward—that if he is to be accepted as a type of the would-be saviors of his country, the Union is not likely to be saved, as he says, 'by anybody in particu-

NO COMPROMISE.

SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS.

The next subject is coercion. "In the name of humanity and Christianity, of the Constitution and South Carolina, tell us if you mean to coerce." We have answered more times than Floyd has stolen dolhave answered more times than Floyd has stolen dol-lars, yet the cry never ceases, "why don't you speak out?" The time for both speaking and acting has nearly arrived. As a first lesson, we recommend these anxious gentlemen to "read, mark and inwardly ci-ges:"the remarks of the President elect at Indianapolis on Monday.

ges." the remarks of the President elect at Indianapolis on Monday.

From The Delaware County (N. Y.) Journal Feb. 13.

It is too late. There is no longer any question of compromises. The question before us is simply and plainly, Shall the Union and the Constitution be maintained, and the laws obeyed, or shall the American people and their Government yield to slaveholding threats, and enhant to be coerced by traitors? The slaveholders are in rebellion, and the only thing to be determined at present is whether they or the constituted authorities shall govern the Republic.

From The Masch Chonk Gerette, Feb. 14.

We would have our present very worthy Old Public Fonctionary vacate his seat in the Presidential chair in favor of Mr. Rhest, Mr. Kritt, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Wigfall, Mr. I-loyd, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Joe Lane, or Mr. Henry A. Wise (Mr. Buchanan to exercise his own choice from amongs these beauties). The gentleman appointed by Mr., Buchanan as his successor, to appoint the other persons named as Calinet officers, Mr. isters Plenipotentiary, &c., and all to be continued in effice for the term of their natural lives, their successors to be maned by them at the mournful period of their denice. The Congress and Supreme Court to be abolisted, and all matters pertaining to the Government to be confided to the wisdom and discretion of the President and Lis appointers.

We have neither the time nor the space for the details of our plan, but as the preservation of the Union is our first and last consideration, no difficulty as to the details of our plan, but as the preservation of such weighty responsibility and severe labor as their respective.

the regaleite ability, provided that such poer while

the recalcite ability, provided that such poor white should not be chosen from our Northern population.

From what we have thus imperfectly sketched of "Our Proposition" its general character is readily in ferred. All the affairs of Government being placed in the hands of our disaffected Southern brethren, we are persuaded that they would come back to us again and remain united in the bonds of fraternal love and union.

From The Sandasky (Ohio) Register, Feb. 12.

The question above all others now is, whether the controlling power in the Union is at Washington, or at Monigomery City? Whether Buchanari and his constitutionally selected advisers constitute the Government, or Davis, Stephene & Co. constitute it. Whether the policy of the country and the action of the Government, even to the enforcement or the non-enforcement of the laws, are to be determined by rebels in open arms against it, or by the loyal civizens of the country. Whether treason shall control or loyalty. Indeed, the prime

are to be determined by rebels in open arms against it, or by the loyal citizens of the country. Whether treason shall control or loyalty. Indeed, the prime question is whether rebellion and treason shall be supreme, or the Constitution and the laws.

From the Indiana Weekly Resister, Feb. 12.

Much as the North loves the Union, she, as a body, is unwilling to sacrifice every principle she holds to preserve it. Although she regards it as almost beyond price she will not seek to preserve it on terms and conditions that will humiliate her before the nations of the earth. We can afford to be marganimous to the

price she will not seek to preserve it on terms and conditions that will humiliate her before the nations of the searth. We can afford to be magnanimous to the South, but we will not consent to be humiliated at the feet of Cotton Tyrants.

From The Wolverine (Mich.) Citizen, Feb. 2.

From The Wolverine (Mich.) Citizen, Feb. 2.

For truckli g to this same Slave Oligarchy, we have seen the once great Democratic party, in the zenith of its power, hurled to destruction. For the same reason we have witnessed the Whig party melt away and disappear. And yet all the sacrifices of principle offered to the Moloch of Slavery, were placed upon the particular of "Union-saving." It is now demanded of the Republican party—as we should judge by the discussions in Congress and elsewhere—to commit the same act of fets de se, but if there could be one time more than another, when it might be the daty of Republicans to star d firmly and unfinelingly by their principles—the principles of the Chicago platform—that time is now.

From The Delaware (N. Y.) Express, Feb. 12.

Beside wanting more Territory to be cursed with slave culture, they want more negroes, and cheaper ones, and blacker than those of the domestic bread, which are becoming too pale faced to be easily managed. "Let them have the land," say the Democratic compromisers—" all south of latitude 36° 30' from Missouri to the Parilio Ocean, and as fast as it can bejulibutered from the Central Americans and Mexicans, we will pledge the power of our free republic foreser for its peareable occupation by the slave drivers. As to more negroes, and blacker—deeming it our duty to encourage the home production, we must object to the African slave-trade (until the time arrives for another compronier), because international law, at present, declares it to be piracy—but as the advocates of the compronice), because international law, at present, de clares it to be piracy—but as the advocates of the "largest libe ty" we are willing to throw open all Northern thorough fares for the free transportation to market of the chain-gangs of Southern producers of hu-

market of the chain-gangs of Southern producers of human chattels.

Here is the Democratic concession doctrine in its mildest form. How many Republicans are there who will subscribe to it?

Fron The Rockford (III.) Register, Feb. 9.

What becomes of the Republican sentiment, "No more Slave States, no more Slave territory," with such a proposition? The doctrine of the Fathers, that the Constitution of these United States should not recognize property in man—where is it? The fond hope that in process of time this nation would truly be a nation of Freemen—whither is it fied? The old-fashioned notion, that the great curse of our nation was to be tolerated only in existing localities, there to die a natural death, how is it betrayed by hypocritical Republicans, and, under the menace of rebush, how they embrace the locationne scheme of the perpetuation of human bondage!

human bonda; e!

From The Faribauk, Minn., Republican, Feb. 6.

We do hope our Republican members of Congress and President elect will stand firm by the Platform, maintaining the Constitution as it is, and enforce the laws. Any other course will be more disastrous to our national honor and destructive of our national interactions to the same platform. rests than any that are threatened or to be apprehended from the rebel movement. May God defend the

ed from the rebel movement. May God defend the right.

From The Norwich (Coun.) Bulletin, Feb. 13.

We are asked to pledge the power of the Government to force Slavery upon the Free Territories on our Southern border, which will, probably, before many years, be annexed to our domain; and in return for this sacrifice, the rebels will graefonsly consent to remain in the Union long enough to make use of our money and men in conquering these Territories, when they will seede again, if they feel disposed. However, in view of the "not unreasonable" conduct of the second again, it was the feel disposed. However, in view of the "not unreasonable" conduct of the second again, it may be seen this little favor. But if we incorporate this provision into our Constitution, a series of propriety would lead us to change the preamble of that instrument so that it might read thus: "We, the compromisers of the United States, in order to destroy the strength of the Union, establish treason, insore domestic broils, "and secure the blessings of nearto Slavery to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and seablish this Constitution," &c.

From The Utica Morting Herald, Feb. 13.

Those who deem the presquition of the Confederate

From The Utics Mor. ing Herald, Feb. 13.
Those who deem the recognition of the Confederate
States of the South a step to avoid war, need to meet
these facts first of all. They are called upon to show that such a policy does not involve evils greater than attach to any other course. Once recognize that Confederacy, and we acknowledge the instice of the rebellion out of which it has grown; we place it on an equal footing with ourselves is the court of the world; we surrender the great vantage ground we now possess, and in return do not buy even the poor boon of

Peace.

From The Philadelphia Journal, Feb. 13.

The Hop. Mr. Craige of North Carolina has offered in the House of Representatives a resolution that the Pre-ident te required to a knowledge the independence of the Soutern Confederacy, and that he receive as may be at ernment for an amicable adjustment of all matters is dispute. We are at a loss to understand how such resolution can be entertained by Congress. The veract of recognition of the Southern Confederacy would be also the acknowledgment that the Union is dis-solved. There would then be no longer a United

States Government. From The Whitewater (Wis.) Register, Feb. & Let our Commissioners go to Washington and humiliate themselves before the minious of Slavery; let them prostrate it emselves at the feet of the oligarchy, then prostrate themselves at the feet of the oligarehy, it they choose, but when they return to their respective States, it ey will hear the mutterings of that storm that shall bury them forever in political oblivion. The policy of the Republican party is the policy of firmness, of integrity to itself. And if it do not observe it rigidly, another docade will find a new party rising out of its ruins, and it will be scattered to the four winds of leaven. For all these propositions of compromice we have only defiance. Men may say, as they do say every hour of the day, "the country is in danger, and we must save it by amicable adjustment," but we shall cling to our convictions to the end, standing fire by and equarely on the Chicago Platform, and denying the power of any Congress, Territorial Legishature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in the Territories of the United States. We deny all a right to do such a thing, and we deny the deny all a right to do such a thing, and we deny the right of the whole people to subvert the principles of constitutional liberty upon which our Government is

right of the whole people to subvert the principles to constitutional liberty upon which our Government is based.

From The Salem (Oregon) Statesman, Jan 7.

From all that has come to our knowledge thus far, no reason is apparent for attempting an amendment of the Constitution, either in Congress in the first instance, or by calling a convention of the States for that purpose. We think the Constitution good enough, and believe that if the Union cannot be perpetuated under it, as it is, the end of all democratic governments is near at hand. It cannot be amended so as to repress the ambition and cure the manners of imperious, two belief men. It cannot lessen the numbers or the treacherous ferocity of negroes at the South, or check their dispressortionate increase, as compared with the superior races. It cannot stay the Ami-Slavery moralizing of the North, nor compel slaveholders to brook this continual amputation upon their business and their own personal rectifieds. Neither can it ever make the emigration of wealthy planters keep pace with that of artisans and pioneer farmers, and wherever no property qualitation is required at the polls, these latter will give caste to the institutions of new States, as they always have done.

will give caste to the institutions of new States, as they always have done.

The only kies on this point which the Republican party entertains, or which a Republican Admiristration will aust in, is the right and the duty of the incoming President to defend the Federal property, and execute the laws. If these voluntary, unrecognized acro iatins in the Southern States, choose to run against the Federal authorities in the performance of these duties, it is at their peril. The Southern States have no right to seeds without the content of all the States. Their present movement is one without authority and without reason. Still, we see nothing in the original contract that would authorize the marsh of an army into their terintories for the purpose of compelling them to return to the Union. At least, we doubt as expediency and atility. But to protect the mathonal property and to execute the Federal laws, the Government is certainly bound by all laws. They must do it, or loricit the respect of the whole community.

We have neither the time nor the space for the details of our plan, but as the preservation of the Union is our first and last consideration, no difficulty as to the details need be apprehended. If the gentlemen named should offer any objections to the assumption of such weighty responsibility and severe labor as their respective positions would impose, they might be permitted to repose their several trusts in the hands of some "faithfull" man servant belonging to them, if such could be found, or, failing in this, some poor white with